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SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF EXISTING NETWORKS, INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES AND BODIES

Addendum

Note by the secretariat

1. Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 25 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) is to make provision for undertaking a survey and evaluation of relevant existing networks, institutions, agencies and bodies willing to become units of a network to support implementation of the Convention.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of decision 13/COP.3, the Bureau of the Committee on Science and Technology at its inter-sessional meeting considered the advantages and disadvantages of various options related to the tendering process to carry out Phase 2 activities, and decided that the most timely and productive means for carrying out Phase 2 of the survey and evaluation of existing networks was to request the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its consortium members to continue their work. The CST Bureau invited UNEP to submit by 10 November 2000 the proposed membership of the Consortium, a costed proposal and a workplan to carry out Phase 2 activities.

3. The submission from UNEP is annexed hereto as requested by the CST Bureau.

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PROJECT PROPOSAL

Title of project: ***Phase 2 of the survey and evaluation of networks, agencies and bodies relevant to the implementation of the Convention: Pilot in-depth survey in the southern African subregion and maintenance and development of the database developed during Phase 1***

Submitted to the secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD) for consideration of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST)

by

the United Nations Environment Programme, the Coordinating Organization, on behalf of a Consortium of United Nations Organizations and specialized agencies and appropriate subregional and governmental and non-governmental organizations.

A. Background

1. With reference to article 25 of the UNCCD, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee On Desertification (INCD), at its tenth session, approved the networking of institutions, agencies and bodies as one of the priority areas of the initial CST work programme. Accordingly, the CST, under the supervision of the Conference of the Parties (COP), was to undertake a survey and evaluation of relevant existing networks, institutions, agencies and bodies willing to become units of a network to support the implementation of the Convention.

2. This survey and evaluation was to be carried out in three phases, namely: (a) a global survey to identify the principal potential units, particularly networks; (b) a pilot, in-depth survey and evaluation of potential units in a particular region and subregion; and (c) replication of the in-depth survey and evaluation of units in other regions and subregions. In all three phases, the units (networks, institutions, organizations, agencies and bodies) surveyed and evaluated include governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental, academic and other private sector entities.

3. For this purpose, a consortium of several competent organizations and institutions led and coordinated by UNEP was subcontracted to carry out Phase 1 of this survey. UNEP submitted the final updated report of Phase 1 on 31 January 2000.

4. The secretariat of the UNCCD, authorized by the Bureau of the CST, invited the UNEP-led Consortium to submit an offer for carrying out Phase 2 of the survey, which includes an in-depth survey of networks and units in southern Africa; maintenance, quality control and further development of the Web site/interactive database developed during Phase 1; and operationalization of the global network of networks (see the Terms of Reference in ICCD/COP(4)/CST/3).

5. In response to the above-mentioned invitation and the Terms of Referenc UNEP, on behalf of the Consortium[1] led by it, offers to undertake Phase 2 of t survey as follows:

B. The project approach/rationale

Problem statement

6. Sharing of information and networking have been identified as key elemen for effective and efficient combating of desertification worldwide. Howeve the establishment of functional, value-adding networks is resource- a personnel-intensive, and to date many well-meant networking initiatives rema under-utilized by their primary and potential secondary users. This particularly true in developing countries. For technical and infrastructu reasons networks are often difficult to establish and to maintain; mo important, they have difficulty in serving their clients. At the same tim while network platforms are being created, the capacity to use them is usual not being strengthened. The absence of vertical networking, that is, making su that even those without access to electronic technology nevertheless have acce to information, is a major drawback to the success of most networking effort Many key stakeholders with electronic information potential are so ful involved in staying abreast of developments in the developed countries that th are unable to network adequately within their own developing countries. In t case of the UNCCD, with its emphasis on bottom-up implementation, it particularly important that all key stakeholders important to the UNCCD involved, and that the project design reaches out to the grassroots level particular. Vertical networking across all user and stakeholder groups is essential component of networking that must be addressed. This propos addresses identification of existing networks that are primarily involved information exchange with developed countries via electronic technolog however, it also addresses those networks that may be served by electron technology but they themselves, in turn, serve as networks in support information exchange with the grassroots level.

Approach

7. In addition to responding to the invitation by the CST of UNCCD to condu this survey, the purpose of pilot project implementation in the southern Afric subregion (annex I) is to improve subregional networking, enhance nation capacities to combat desertification, and consequently contribute to sustainab livelihoods in the countries of the region.

8. After completion of contractual arrangements between UNEP and the UNC secretariat, UNEP will make sub-contracts with the other members of t Consortium during the first two months of the project execution. This period a the preparation of the bid (including definition of roles of differe consortium members in the execution of the project) are called prelimina activities. These activities will be followed by e-mail collaboration on (a) t development of survey instrument(s) and evaluation criteria for the in-dep survey of southern African principal existing networks/units, and (b) Web si and database maintenance/development. This preparatory action will culminate a planning workshop, where the survey and evaluation tools, implementation pla and division of labour will be finalized.

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[1] This consortium is composed of: Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN German NGO-Working Group on Desertification/RIOD-NFP, the International So Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC), Environment and Land Management Sect of the Southern African Development Community (SADC-ELMS), the United Natio Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the University of Arizona.

9. It is envisaged that the introductory cover letters of the survey instruments will elaborate in detail the purpose and ultimate goal of the global network of networks, institutions/units and the potential benefits and responsibilities of its members. The survey instrument in turn will expand upon the number of southern African networks/institutions surveyed in Phase 1 and will also expand on the degree of detail elicited from those networks/institutions already surveyed in Phase 1. For example, as in Phase 1 each unit, the first time it is contacted, will be asked to describe: (a) its structure, geographical scope, mode of operation and potential to work for the Convention; (b) its role in areas such as information collection and exchange, research, technology transfer, benchmarks and indicators, capacity-building, policy formulation and local-level activities; and (c) the actual and potential users of the network/unit and their information needs. All responding networks/units will be further surveyed during Phase 2 by means of interview survey/evaluation instruments to elicit more detailed, in-depth information regarding these points.

10. The evaluation criteria to be developed for all units to be contacted would explore their general potential for working to implement the UNCCD, based on such factors as committed staff, availability of resources, depth of experience in desertification work and level of activity. The survey instruments (letters and questionnaires) would be sent to these networks/units by e-mail, wherever possible, and by fax or mail if necessary. This distribution phase would be followed by visits to interview and consult with each party to be surveyed and evaluated. In order to ensure better vertical integration of the network a national-level awareness and training workshop for (UNCCD-relevant) national stakeholders would be arranged as part of this consultative visit programme component. Based on the above-mentioned criteria, linkages between the principal networks (including gaps and overlaps) would then be identified and described both within southern Africa and ultimately, in Phase 3, throughout the rest of Africa and globally.

11. This pilot in-depth survey and evaluation of existing UNCCD-related networks and organizations in the southern African subregion would target non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), governmental, parastatal, research and university bodies as well as international organizations, and assess their capacity and needs for effective implementation of the UNCCD.

12. The maintenance and further development of the interactive Web site and Web-based database would include updating and quality control of Phase 1 entries (globally) and continued addition of entries from the subregion. The database search engine and foreign language capabilities would also be further developed and refined. Links to and possible integration with other related networks and databases, such as UNEP.NET and those of other conventions (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) would be established. Also links to other/general commercial search engines (e.g. Alta Vista, Google) and directory sites (e.g. Yahoo) would be explored to the extent possible.

13. The database would be operationalized within the subregion especially through the capacity strengthening of the local users. The national visits and national workshops mentioned above would provide the baseline information for necessary action and serve as the first step in the network operationalization process. Survey instruments and methods for operationalization of the database globally would also be further developed and tested.

14. The potential for a subregional database to be developed and linked to the Phase 1 database/global network will also be explored, and it will be tested during Phase 2, if deemed appropriate by Consortium members. A study on the potential for decentralizing database housing and maintenance would be prepared for consideration by CST.

15. A draft strategy would be developed for replicating the in-depth survey in other subregions in Africa and elsewhere in Phase 3 and for establishing a global network of networks for implementation of the Convention.

16. The main activities suggested are elaborated in the form of a modified log-frame analysis (annex II).

17. This project would take two years to complete; UNEP would provide a progress report to COP 5 in 2001 and submit the final report to COP 6.

C. Project outputs

18. The expected project outputs are as follows:

(a) Criteria for further evaluation of institutions, agencies and networks developed;

(b) Methodology and survey instruments (questionnaires and interview survey/evaluation instruments and training kits for national/sub-national operationalization of the database) formulated for conducting the pilot in-depth surveys and further evaluation of potential units in the southern African subregion;

(c) Principal existing networks and units in southern Africa evaluated in-depth, and their roles further defined in relation to specific articles (16-18 and 19) of the Convention;

(d) Linkages between these principal southern African networks, including gaps and possible overlaps, further identified and described; also linkages between these networks and networks elsewhere in the region and globally described;

(e) The Web site/interactive database management system maintained and further developed: (i) updating and quality control of data entries undertaken (and continued); (ii) database design further refined/expanded to accommodate Phase 2 data; (iii) search engine capabilities and data entry/search capabilities in different European languages further developed and refined; and (iv) links to and integration with other related databases and networks (e.g. UNEP.NET, UNCBD, UNFCCC) developed as well as links to commercial search engines/directory sites further explored;

(f) Potential to develop and implement a subregional part of the database explored and operationalized as deemed appropriate by Consortium members;

(g) Operationalization of the global network of networks planned and started;

(h) A draft long-term strategy for housing and maintenance of the Web site/database prepared, including exploration of possibilities for decentralized database housing and management services in the southern African subregion;

(i) Strategy for conducting the further in-depth surveys and evaluation of potential units in other regions and / or subregions (i.e. replication of Phase 2 activities in other regions) developed and a methodology for it defined;

(j) A draft strategy formulated for establishing a global network of appropriate institutions, agencies and bodies for supporting the implementation of the Convention;

(k) A final project report prepared and submitted to CST.

D. Timetable and major groups of activities

Description of activity	Involved Consortium member	Timing months from start	Comments
A. In-depth survey and evaluation of networks and units in southern Africa			
Preliminary activities**	All	-2-0	
A.1. Development of survey instruments	All	1-2	
A.2. Development of evaluation criteria	All	1-2	
A.3. Development of training (operationalization) kits	DRFN, RIOD	1-2	
A.4. Planning meeting	All	2	
A.5. Translation of survey instruments	DRFN and UNEP	3	
A.6. Initial contacts/ correspondence to parties to be surveyed	SADC, DRFN, NFPs, RIOD	4	
A.7. Detailed planning of survey missions	DRFN, SADC, RIOD, NFPs	5	
A.8. National consultative survey missions to southern African countries	Survey teams (DRFN consultants)	6-10	ref. item B.3 below
A.9. Compilation and analysis of survey results: • Analysis of actual and potential users • Analysis of linkages between networks • Analysis of information needs • Analysis of roles, benefits and responsibilities (working principles)	DRFN, SADC, RIOD, UNEP	11-14	
A.10. Development of a draft strategy for a global phase 3 survey (replication of phase 2 in other regions and development of global network of networks)	UNEP to prepare a draft for email conference with other members	15-17	
A.11. Synthesis workshop	All	18	
A.12. Preparation and submission of the draft final report	UNEP	19-24	
B. Maintenance and quality control of the Web site/interactive database			
B.1. Review and analysis of Phase 1 respondents	UofA, ISRIC, RIOD	3-6	
B.2 Maintenance and updating of data	UofA, ISRIC, RIOD, DRFN	4-8	
B.3. Operationalization of the database • Subregional operationalization (incl. vertical training at national level) • Global operationalization	DRFN and RIOD with NFPs, UNEP, UofA	4-24	

Description of activity	Involved Consortium member	Timing months from start	Comments
B.4 Further development of database search engine and design, establishment of linkages with: • Other related databases e.g. UNEP.NET, UNCBD, UNFCCC • Commercial and other search engines and directory Web sites • Exploration of commercial links	UofA with inputs from other Consortium members	1-24	
B.5. Development of a long-term strategy for housing and maintenance of the Web site and Web-based database, including	UofA, UNEP	20-22	
• Technical report on database requirements	UofA	8-12	
• Analytical study of the feasibility of a decentralized subregional database and of possible units for hosting it	DRFN	18-22	

* For more details please refer to Annex II.

** Preliminary activities include completion of agreement formalities between UNEP (on behalf of the Consortium) and UNCCD secretariat (on behalf of the CST/COP/CCD), transfer of funds allowing UNEP to finalize agreements and subcontracts with other Consortium members. These activities are estimated to take about two months (ref. above months from -2 to 0). The actual implementation will take 24 months after completion of the preliminary activities.

E. Project costs

19. The total cost of the project is US$655,000. A detailed budget is shown in Annex III.

F. Cash advance requirements

20. UNEP, being the coordinator of project implementation, will estimate the aggregate cash requirements for the project for each quarter, using the project budget shown in annex III. This will include a reasonable amount to cover "lead time" for the next remittance. A request will be sent accordingly to the Chief of Finance of the UNCCD secretariat (on behalf of the CST). In addition UNEP will submit a quarterly project expenditure account showing expenditures incurred for each sub-project. On the basis of the expenditure account and the request for an additional advance, the Chief of Finance of the UNCCD secretariat will remit funds to UNEP in the form of a lump sum for all sub-projects combined.

21. Each Consortium member involved in project implementation will estimate its aggregate cash requirements for each quarter, including a reasonable amount to cover "lead time" for the next remittance, and send a request accordingly to the Chief, Fund Programme Management Branch. In addition the Consortium member will submit a (sub-) project quarterly expenditure account. On the basis of the expenditure account and the request for an additional advance, the Chief Fund Programme Management Branch, UNEP, will remit funds to the Consortium member in the form of a lump sum.

G. Institutional framework, responsibilities and contributions

22. UNEP, in its function as coordinator of the Consortium, undertakes the responsibility for project implementation. This includes signing the contract with CST on behalf of the Consortium members; establishing sub-contracts or

sub-projects with Consortium members, in line with their proposed contributions and the inputs agreed upon Consortium-wide; recruiting consultants for specific tasks as necessary and agreed upon by the Consortium; evaluating contributions and inputs; and preparing necessary reports.

23. Each member of the Consortium, or other collaborating organization, is expected to interact with other partners in the Consortium to implement the project. In line with the Terms of Reference and based on specific expertise, knowledge and information, the Consortium member or collaborating organization will assume responsibilities and provide contributions as shown in section 4 (timetable and activities) of this document or as sub-contracted individually. A steering committee composed of Consortium members and collaborating organizations will advise on project implementation. During the implementation process additional tasks may be assigned to different Consortium members as required, according to their comparative advantages.

H. Monitoring and reporting

24. UNEP, as the coordinator of the Consortium, will monitor progress and establish a mid-term report on the basis of contributions and inputs received from Consortium members and collaborating organizations. UNEP, in close collaboration with the Consortium members and collaborating organizations, will prepare the terminal report and the submission of the agreed outputs to the CST.

25. UNEP shall submit quarterly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project, including all sub-projects, showing the amount budgeted for the year and, separately, the unliquidated obligations. The Consortium members and collaborating organizations shall submit to UNEP quarterly sub-project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the sub-project, showing the amount budgeted for the year and, separately, the unliquidated obligations.

I. Responsibility for cost overruns

26. A Consortium member or a collaborating organization is authorized to incur expenditures under any budget subline up to a maximum of 20 per cent over and above the amount foreseen in the project (sub-project) provided the total cost of the project (sub-project) is not exceeded. Any cost overrun on a specific budget subline above 20 per cent shall be met by the Consortium member or collaborating organization unless prior agreement has been given by UNEP. Any cost overrun of the total of a sub-project shall be met by the Consortium member and/or collaborating organization unless written agreement has been received in advance from UNEP, which in turn will seek agreement and confirmation that this eventual cost overrun will be met by the CST.

J. Claims by third parties against UNEP

27. Each Consortium member shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNEP and its staff, and shall hold UNEP and its staff non-liable in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations carried out by the relevant Consortium member and collaborating organization under this project document, except where it is agreed by the Consortium member and the collaborating organization and UNEP that such claims or liabilities arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the staff of UNEP.

K. Validity of the offer until 31 December 2000

Annex I. Southern Africa background

1. Introduction

1.1. The SADC region and desertification

Fourteen countries are allied through the Southern African Development Community (SADC): Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. These countries have ratified the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). Although the environmental frame conditions are extremely varied within the SADC region, ranging from humid, sub-humid, semi-arid to arid climatic conditions and encompassing various ecosystems such as rain forests, woodlands, savannah systems, desert areas and marine environments, all countries experience desertification in one form or another. Land degradation and loss of productivity of the natural systems are seriously affecting the livelihood of people and sustainable development.

Neighbouring countries Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Madagascar and Reunion (France) are not associated within the SADC, however they are similar to some of the SADC member states in their environmental background as well as in their socio-political setting. These countries are therefore included in this proposal for the SADC region.

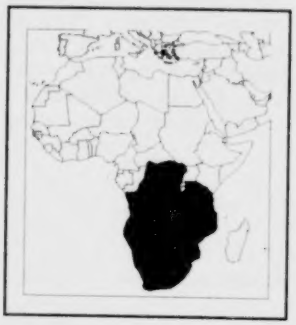

Figure 1. The 14 member states of the SADC region. Namibia, the most arid country south of the Sahara and host to the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) is highlighted. The "associate" states Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Madagascar and Reunion (France) are not highlighted.

The manifestations of desertification may differ between countries. Whereas deforestation and illegal logging are main concerns in countries such as Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, often addressed through afforestation projects and tree planting initiatives, it is inadequate land reform in countries such as Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe that leads to high population and land-use intensities. These differing factors exacerbate pressures on the land in certain areas of the countries, especially in the former "homeland" areas or communal lands. In Botswana cattle and game fencing pose serious constraints to transhumance forms of range management. Mozambique, for example, with its recent history of war, has an unequal population distribution with high concentrations in the coastal areas. During the most recent flood catastrophe in southern Africa, the lower Zambesi valley was particularly seriously affected by the floods, mainly resulting from mismanagement of the natural environment in the upper Zambesi Valley, a clear desertification related phenomenon. Soil erosion and gully formation are serious threats to rural people and agricultural production in mountainous areas in southern Africa, and are main forms of desertification in, for example, Lesotho and Swaziland. The island states such as Mauritius and the

Seychelles are concerned with issues of freshwater supply and security, for example caused by the large-scale cultivation of sugar cane, on which their economies depend. Coastal soil erosion forms an additional threat. Angola is perceived as a wealthy country, considering its natural resources. However lack of management opportunities and other effects of the war hamper the sustainable use of the natural resources.

Although the manifestations of desertification may differ in nature and extent between and even within countries, there are important underlying parallels and similarities. The most important common effect is that the livelihood of peoples is being threatened as a result of desertification. Poverty, affecting well over three quarters of the population, is being exacerbated in already marginalized communities. Particularly in times of extreme environmental variability, including drought and flood, their precarious livelihood is threatened in the extreme. As it is envisaged that global climate change will lead to more frequent and accentuated natural disasters, combating desertification can be seen as an important preventive measure to reduce the precariousness of the livelihood of marginalized peoples.

All countries in the SADC region share some common realities such as a rapidly growing population (the average growth rate is above 3 per cent) and an extremely high rate of HIV/AIDS infection and related mortality, seriously affecting population structure, the economy and livelihood of the people within the region. In the rural environment these realities may strongly influence and determine the potential for and success in combating desertification and ultimately livelihood security.

Political systems and government structures are primarily centralized in the SADC region and are seldom designed to reach out to the people despite oft-cited plans for decentralization. However it is at the community, household and individual levels that livelihood security can be achieved and sustainable natural resource management is practised. Governments should create conducive policy frameworks and help to establish the necessary management capacities within the country, to facilitate development and sustainable natural resource management. To date management capacities at all levels, including public as well as private structures, are poorly developed and often depend on government and donor support.

1.2. Background to existing SADC networks under the UNCCD

The commitment of the national Governments within the SADC region to sustainable development and to combating desertification is manifested by the fact that member States are signatory to the UNCCD. Additionally most countries have signed other related environmental conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Framework Convention on Climatic Change (FCCC). A number of SADC countries have initiated a National Action Programme process under the umbrella of the UNCCD. Government as well as NGO structures are in place and representatives of both often serve on the steering committees of the National Action Programmes, which reach out to the grassroots level. However, the processes in the various countries seem to have taken very different avenues in their implementation and are currently at different stages of implementation.

The SADC NGO network formed under the UNCCD has evolved since the formation of the International Network of Non-Governmental Organizations to Combat Desertification (RIOD) in 1994. Several attempts have been made to establish functional regional (SADC-wide) structures that would facilitate information flow and exchange and capacity-building to combat desertification within SADC. The Environment and Land Management Sector (ELMS) of SADC, situated in Maseru, Lesotho, has been assigned a facilitating and coordinating role, for the governments of SADC member States as well as for NGOs. At the recommendation of SADC-ELMS the Council of Ministers has assigned several

"Centres of Excellence" as lead institutions for environmental issues within the SADC. The Gobabeb Training and Research Center (GTRC) in Namibia, for example, serves as the lead institute for desertification research, capacity building and networking. Under the RIOD umbrella, the SADC NGOs elected the new SADC NGO focal point in April 2000, after the previous lead organization had resigned its position. The Zambian Alliance of Women (ZAW) was elected as SADC Focal Point with Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) serving as support institution. DRFN is also maintaining the SADC-wide environmental network NETWISE. Another SADC-ELMS initiated network is the Multi-disciplinary Scientific and Technological Consultative Committee (MSTCC). Although a plan of action has been elaborated for this entity it has been hampered by a lack of funds. DRFN has been appointed as the secretariat of the MSTCC. Under phase 1 of the "Survey and evaluation of networks, agencies and bodies relevant to the implementation of the UNCCD" the SADC region registered 84 willing and interested organizations from the NGO, CBO, government, parastatal, research and university as well as international sectors to be part of the SADC network (see DRFN, 1999). These organizations came from the core SADC region alone. A number of networks related to the UNCCD, however not strictly falling under the Convention, have been established in the subregion (e.g. SADC-NRM network, SADC land reform network).

Annex II. Modified Log-frame for Phase 2 of the Survey and Evaluation of Networks, Agencies and Bodies relevant for the implementation of the UNCCD

Results	Main activities	Indicators
1. A pilot in-depth survey and evaluation of existing UNCCD related networks and organizations in the southern African subregion has been conducted.	• Further develop the survey instrument for purposes of phase 2: questionnaires and personal interview survey instruments and training kits • Describe the actual southern African respondents to the Phase 1 survey (incl. information on infrastructure, mode of operation and willingness and capacity to contribute to the implementation of the Convention) • Describe categories of actual and potential end users of the database, map their geographical distribution and capacity strengthening needs to actively participate in the network • Explore information needs of actual and potential users and the extent to which such needs are being met in relation to the provisions of articles 16 to 18 and article 19 of the Convention • Describe the linkages among the existing and conceptualized principal networks in the subregion and their linkages beyond the subregion • Elaborate to actual and potential users the structures of the network, the roles, responsibilities and benefits of being a member of the networks, and the purposes, methods and benefits of strengthening networks at various levels • Ensure active participation of national focal points (government, NGO and CBO) in carrying out the in-depth survey • Test and strengthen flow of relevant information from the grassroots to the decision making levels and vice versa through "vertical" networking • Create awareness and strengthen capacity to effectively contribute to and make use of the database and relevant networks	• An initial workshop organized to develop survey instruments and implementation action plan • Relevant networks and units in the sub-region are surveyed through correspondence and person-to-person interviews, and consultative national level meetings with due attention to training and education programmes • All partner countries participate in multi-national synthesis workshop (at least one participant per country) to review the draft final survey report (including relevant country briefs) • Active Web-based interface with survey instrument on-line and accessible

Results	Main activities	Indicators
2. The Phase 1 database is maintained and developed as value is added through continued entries from the subregion as well as globally.	• Provide ongoing maintenance of the interactive Web-based database established during Phase 1 (globally), including quality control and continuing entry of any further responses received to the Phase 1 survey instrument • Add information and new entries from Phase 2 of the survey. • Further develop and refine the database search engine and foreign language capabilities • Establish links to other related databases • Explore further links to other/general commercial search engines and directory sites • Ensure active participation of national focal points (government and NGO) in adding relevant information to database	• 40% of Phase 1 partners actively submit entries in the subregion • An additional 20 units are added to the database and actively contribute to it in the subregion • Enhanced search engine(s) developed • Links to other relevant networks, eg. UNEP.NET and databases of other conventions (UNCBD and UNFCCC) established Search engines (e.g. Alta Vista, Google) and directory sites (e.g. Yahoo) approached
3. The database is operationalized and tested within the subregion especially through the capacity strengthening of the local users. The potential for establishing and developing a subregional part of the database is explored, evaluated, and implemented as deemed appropriate by the consortium and its link to the global network strengthened.	• Explore the potential for decentralized maintenance of the database in the subregion • Identify appropriate institutions at the national, subregional and regional levels that could assume responsibility for supporting and housing the database and provide maintenance services • Identify the technological requirements for decentralized database management at all levels and evaluate feasibility • Test the region's potential in housing and maintaining a subregional database, if deemed appropriate	• A subregional hub/ focal point for database agreed upon - in principle - by southern African countries • In 65% of 18 partner countries a national hub has been established • At least 10 interactions on the virtual communication platform take place per month by end of first year, increasing annually by 25% • Analytical study on decentralized database management done

Results	Main activities	Indicators
4. The survey instruments and methods for operationalization are further developed and tested for replication in other subregions in Africa and elsewhere. A draft strategy for phase 3 is developed.	• Establish criteria for primary, secondary, tertiary partners at global level • Examine existing networks and create links to UNCCD and its thematic networks, if not already established • Conduct an in-depth survey and evaluation of potential units for further testing the survey instrument and replicating the second phase approach in other regions or subregions • Test and evaluate use of the database and associated networks as a contribution to effective implementation of the Convention • Develop a draft strategy for establishment of a global network of networks to support implementation of the Convention	• Criteria catalogue established • Links to 5 major regional and global networks in place • At least 10 live interactions on the virtual communication platform take place per month by end of first year, increasing annually by 25% • Survey instrument adapted for broader testing • Cost-benefit study available • Draft strategy for a global network of networks done

Annex III. Estimated Costs (US$) Phase 2

This estimated costing includes: (i) the costs that will be incurred by each of the seven Consortium members as indicated below, including costs of sub-contracts with the collaborating organizations to provide thematic, subregional, national, sub-national, NGO/CBO and other inputs; and (ii) costs to cover project coordination, implementation, and holding of planning and synthesis workshops by UNEP.

Budget items	UNEP	ALIC/ UofA	ISRIC	UNSO/ UNDP	DRFN/ SADC	WMO	RIOD - NFP	Collaborating organizations (NFPs in southern Africa)	Total
Preliminary action: contracting and development of survey instruments and evaluation criteria (ref. TOR 3 a,b,c, d,e)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		14,000
Planning workshop for development of survey instruments and evaluation criteria as above (ref. TOR 3 a,b,c,d,e), translations, reports	80,000								80,000
In-depth evaluation of networks/units in southern Africa (ref. TOR 3 f,j,k)					40,000	5,000	20,000		65,000
Maintenance and development of the Web site database including it's global operationalization (ref. TOR 3 g,k and 2 c)		60,000	18,000	5,000	40,000 (regional)		10,000		133,000
Phase 2 Synthesis and Phase 3 strategy workshop (ref. TOR 3 c,h,i,k)	80,000				30,000				110,000
Coordination and reporting	80,000								80,000
Allowance for hardware and software for operationalising the subregional network and decentralized database (ref. TOR 3 k)					8,000 + 20,000			70,000	98,000
Contingency 13% (UNON service costs)	75,000								75,000
Total	317,000	62,000	20,000	7,000	140,000	7,000	32,000	70,000	655,000 Grand total

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